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(54) Title: A BAIT STATION FOR POISON BAITS (57) Abstract <p>A bait station for poison baits, including a housing (1) with a chamber (2) for storing the poison bait. The bait station has at least one piece of tubing (9) projecting from the wall (3) of the housing and communicating with the chamber (2) to form a tunnel. The arrangement of the tunnel prevents small children, domestic animals and birds from reaching the poison bait.</p> <div data-bbox="763 1113 1429 1701"> </div>		

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A bait station for poison baits

The present invention refers to a bait station for poison baits. The laying-out of poison baits in combating rats and other noxious animals must often be performed out of doors, for example on villa or summer-cottage grounds, gardens and in connection with store rooms, animal stables, industrial plants etc.

The poisoned bait can either be laid out direct on the ground in so called open rations or be dosed from so called bait stations. Bait stations are known from the U.S. patent No. 2 768 469 and from the Swedish patent No. 207 698. The disadvantages of these prior bait stations are that children, domestic animals and small birds can easily get hold of the poison bait. The present invention aims at eliminating this disadvantage and the invention refers to a bait station including a housing with a chamber for storing the poison bait. The invention is characterized by at least one piece of tubing which is arranged projecting from the housing and which extends through the wall of the housing to communicate with the said chamber, whereby a tunnel is formed through which the noxious animal must pass to reach the poison bait. The piece of tubing projecting from the wall of the housing has a length which prevents the fingers of the child from reaching into the chamber with the poison bait. The diameter of the piece of tubing is of the order of some centimeters whereby domestic animals are prevented from passing into the tunnel. The small-bird protection must be regarded as unique and is based on the anatomy of the birds. In their movement on the ground the birds do not have the possibility of bending their knees in the normal way but must move forward hopping. Therefore, they cannot pass through the tunnel, the diameter of which may be far exceed the size of the bird.

The tunnel formed by the piece of tubing is preferably placed inclined in relation to the chamber, so that drainage of any precipitation penetrated therein is obtained. At the bottom of the interior part of the respective tunnel a brush or



corresponding means is arranged the purpose of which is to remove rests of poison bait which adhere to the fur, belly or legs of the animal after its visit to the bait chamber.

5 The invention will be described more closely below in connection with the attached drawings, in which Figure 1 shows a perspective view, seen obliquely from above, of a bait station according to the present invention, Figure 2 shows a plane
10 side view of the bait station of Figure 1, the lid being shown in closed position, and Figures 3 and 4 are sectional views through the piece of tubing shown in Figure 2, at the arrows A-A and B-B, respectively.

The bait station in Figure 1 includes a housing 1 which forms
15 a chamber 2 for the poison bait. The housing 1 includes opposite pairs of side walls 3, 4 and 5, 6 and a bottom wall 7. The upper open end of the housing can be closed by a lid 8. A piece of tubing 9 extends through two openings arranged opposite each other in the side walls 3, 4. The piece of tubing
20 9 completely fills up the said openings, not shown, so that leakage of poison bait does not occur. An opening 10 is made in the part of the piece of tubing 9 which is within the chamber 2. The opening is turned downwards and towards the sides of the chamber 2. The remaining part 11 of the wall not
25 cut away of the piece of tubing 9 forms a roof which prevents that the poison bait get on to the back portion of the noxious animal. The housing 1 and the piece of tubing 9 are fixed to a triangular bottom plate 12. As will be seen from Figure 2 the piece of tubing 9 is inclined to the bottom plate 12, whereby
30 drainage of any precipitation penetrated into the piece of tubing takes place. The lid 8 is fixed to the side wall 6 by means of hinges not shown. A locking device 13, 14 permits locking of the housing. The lid 8 is preferably provided with flaps 15, 16 turned downwards which flaps, in the opened po-
35 sition of the lid, together with the main face of the lid form a channel which facilitates the filling-up of the poison bait and reduces the risk of spillage. On the bottom of the piece



of tubing and at either end of the latter there is arranged a brush 17, the purpose of which is to wipe off possibly still adhering bait rests on the belly or legs of the noxious animal after its visit to the bait chamber. For the same purpose
5 a brush 18 may be arranged on each of the opposite sides of the tube wall. The placing of the brushes 17 and 18 is seen from the Figures 3 and 4.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention a single
10 through piece of tubing 9 is used which may be said to form two tunnels which lead into the chamber from either side of the housing. Naturally, a bait station with only one tunnel may be used, the piece of tubing then ending within the bait chamber. According to the invention three or more pieces of
15 tubing may also form tunnels which lead into the bait chamber. The pieces of tubing need not necessarily have circular cross-section but may be, for example, square. Further, the housing does not necessarily need to have square cross-section but may, for example, consist of a circular cylinder. The
20 pieces of tubing are preferably made of plastic. In the case where a through piece of tubing 9 is used the inclination in relation to the bottom plate 12 may be realized by heating the piece of tubing in the area of the bait chamber. If the bottom plate 12 is made of wood the housing 10 is preferably
25 fixed to this plate by screws. It may also be convenient to fix the exterior end of the piece of tubing in the bottom plate by means of a screw.

The embodiments of the invention described above may be varied
30 and modified in many different ways within the scope of the basic idea of the invention.



Claims

1. A bait station for poison baits, including a housing (1) with a chamber (2) for storing the poison bait, characterized by at least one piece of tubing (9) which is arranged projecting from the housing and which extends through the wall (3 and/or 4) of the housing to communicate with the said chamber (2), whereby a tunnel is formed through which the noxious animal must pass to reach the poison bait.
2. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing (9) extends right through the housing and that an opening (10) is made in the section of the piece of tubing which is located within the chamber (2).
3. A bait station according to claim 2, characterized by the fact that the opening (10) is turned downwards and towards the sides for leaving a part (11) of the tube wall which serves as a roof within the chamber.
4. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing is arranged with an inclination from the wall of the housing.
5. A bait station according to claim 4, characterized by the fact that the housing and the piece of tubing are mounted on a bottom plate (12).
6. A bait station according to claim 5, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing (9) internally is provided with brushes (17,18) for removing rests of poison baits which adhere to the body, belly or legs of the noxious animal.
7. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the housing is closed at its top by a lid (8).
8. A bait station according to claim 7, characterized by the



fact that the lid (8) is hinged and that it has a locking device (13,14) for locking the lid in a closed position.

9. A bait station according to claim 8, characterized by the
5 fact that the lid has side walls (16) turned downwards.



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Fig. 1

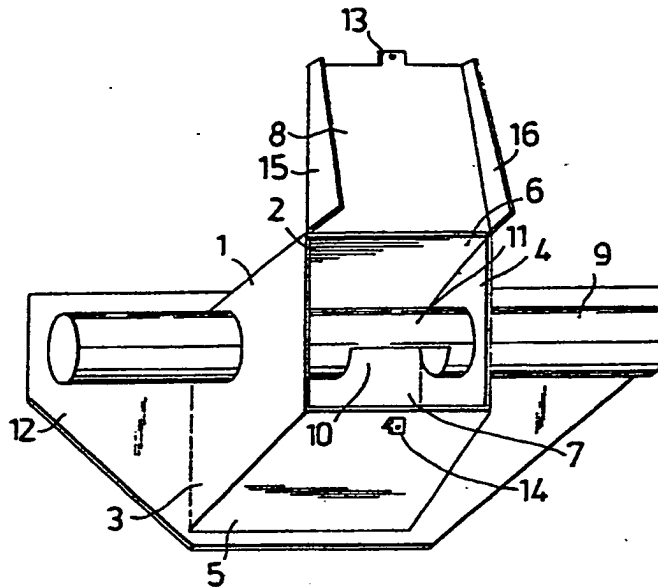


Fig. 2

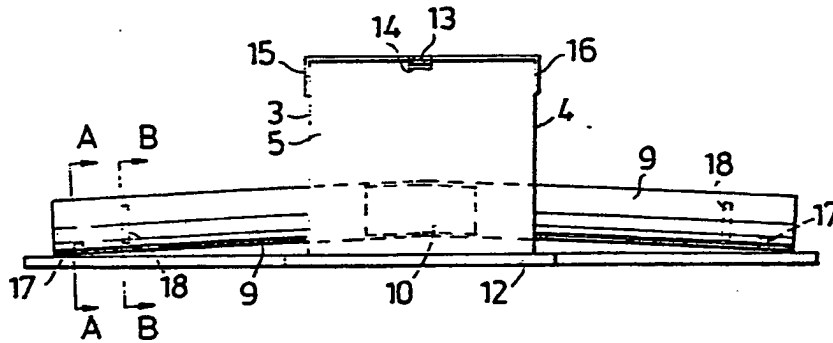


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/SE82/00165

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC ³		
A 01 K 25/00		
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SE, NO, DE, FI classes as above		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category ⁸	Citation or Document, 15 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. 18
X	DE, A, 306 248 (E BESSEL) 5 November 1914	1,4,6,7,9
X	DE, A, 481 045 (E A POHL) 13 August 1925	1,5,7
Y	DE, A, 302 772 (PA. WILL HERBERTS) 26 February 1951	1-5
X	FR, A, 1 566 332 (H RENDEL AND P DUMAS) 9 May 1969	1
X	FR, A, 1 337 380 (J CASTAGNE) 5 August 1963	1,7,8
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1982-07-26	1982-07-28	
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